THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, May 17, 1811. No. 1276

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber offers for sale 14 full-blooded, 10 three quarter and 50 half blooded *MERINO RAMS* all of the Bassenheim breed. This breed is known to be in fineness equal to any in the United States. The Ram Columbus, the property of Mr. Caldwell, Philadelphia, (who carried the premium of the first cattle show in Philadelphia notwithstanding the competition of numbers of Rams of the breed of Col Humphries, and newly imported ones) originates of the Bassenheim breed. To those who know with how much care the Bassenheim flock is kept, it is needless to say that purchasers may depend on having their sheep just as they are described to be.

With each sheep that is sold, a certificate will be given, which will contain besides the pedigree of the sheep, a sample of the wool, of the last shearing taken from the shoulder of the sheep.

DETTMAR BASSE MULLER.

Butler County, May 4 1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbot's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

FOUR Shillings and Six Pence per bushel will be given for Wheat—the one half cash on delivery, and the other half in five months.

GEORGE EVANS & Co,

Pittsburgh Steam Mill. }
April 22, 1811. }

INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 50 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings against *THOMAS COOPER. Esq* President Judge of the eighth Judiciary District of Pennsylvania, on a charge of official misconduct,

By THOMAS COOPER.

MRS. ANNA SHELDON

RESPECTFULLY tenders her grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, for their past favours and encouragement shewn her in the different lines of buisness which she has followed and solicits a continuance of their support, as she has just recommenced brewing spruce BEER and MEAD, baking queen or sponge CAKES, pound cakes and gingerbread &c &c

N. B. The TURTLE SOUP parties will commence about the middle of May ensuing at her residence, in Fourth-street opposite the widow Hampsher's

Pittsbuurgh, April 29th. 3t

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap. NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N B Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley —A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-irons.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd: 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks

M. T. & Co.

1y

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

TAKING THE VEIL.

[The name of COL. ETHAN ALLEN is familiar to all who are acquainted with the early history of Vermont, and with the first events of the American Revolution. His activity, his courage and his zeal, his genius, his excentricity, and his infidelity, all conspired to render him conspicuous A Daughter of his, a sensible, well edcated and accomplished young lady, well known in this her native state, took into her head the very singular whim (and *singular*, indeed, it was for a YANKEE GIRL) to renounce the world and to become a *Recluse.* Accordingly she repaired to Montreal, where she learnt the French language, became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, entered upon her *Noviciate* or *apprenticeship* in the HOTEL DE DIEU, or convent of *Black Nuns*, as they are called, where, after three years of preparation and trial, she has now deliberately taken *the veil*; thus voluntarily renouncing kindred, friends and the world, and literally *entombing herself alive*, within the gloomy walls of a convent. At this solemn ceremony, *Miss* J——, of this town, now in Montreal, happened to be present, a circumstance, which as STERNE once said on another occasion, "would have happened only to a *sentimental* Traveller."—To her obliging correspondent we are indebted for the favor of the following *extract*, which we think will be interesting to our readers.]

Washingtonian.

MONTREAL, March 24.

"I went a few days since to the Convent of BLACK NUNS, to see *Miss* ALLEN, who desired to be remembered to you and Papa; and invited me to go next Monday and see her *take the veil.* Accordingly I went, accompanied with our friends, Miss P—— B——, and Miss H——, of Middlebury; and that we might be there in season, we started at 6 o'clock, in the morning, as the *Ceremonies* were to begin at 7, and it being understood, that the Chapel would be very much thronged.—I know you would be very anxious to have an accurate description of this *far fam'd Ceremony*; but it is not in my power to give you any thing more, than an imperfect out line: For in this as well as in their other ceremonies, their is so much, that it is unintelligible to spectators, (and I should almost imagine to themselves too) that it is impossible to form, and much less to give an adequate idea of them.—However I will try.

In the first place you must know, that the Nuns' Chapel is separated from that, where the Priests officiate, (and where spectators are admitted,) by a grate, which extends from the ceiling to the floor, before which, there is a curtain, which is withdrawn at pleasure. To this room I was admitted, at Miss ALLEN's request, as were several others, that we might have a better view of their proceedings.

The *Novice* (Miss A.) enters this room bearing in her hand a lighted taper, which is fixed to a kind of staff, ornamented with a wreathe of flowers, preceded by the *Nuns*, carrying each a lighted taper, and chanting a kind of *Dirge*, until they kneel and extinguish their tapers.—The *Novice* likewise kneels in the middle of the aisle, where there is a cushion placed for the purpose. The Priest then says Mass; after which there is a sermon.

The Preacher appeared to be quite an *Orator*, but the discourse being in French, it was of course to me unintelligible.—But, am told that he painted the world and its allurements in glowing colors, taking care however, to cast shade enough over the picture, to give it a sickening hue, and to render its deformities truly hideous.—After this, a little *wicket*, in the grate, was thrown open, at which the *Novice* knelt and received the sacrament from the *High Priest.* She then retreated a few paces, and prostrated herself upon the earth, and was covered with a Pall, supported by four NUNS, who knelt beside her, while the Priests read the BURIAL *for the dead* which was succeeded by a long chant by the Nuns, calling on the *HOLY SAINTS* to bless and protect her. She then rose and was led to the wicket by the ABBESS, where she received the *vows* from the Priest, who ratifying them by putting a ring on her finger, which she is to wear till Death. He then took the white Veil from her head, and replaced it with the black, on which is placed a crown of flowers. After this she walks round the Chapel, carrying the taper as before, and salutes each of her sister Nuns. She then takes her place next the *Superior*, and joins in solemn (though not Melodious) chant, which closes the scene. The curtain is then drawn, and the spectators retire.

We were detained nearly two hours, waiting for the ceremony to begin; but were shewn into a pleasant room, where the Nuns receive their visitors, and where many of them were sssembled. There were several interesting women, but I was most pleased with one who, Miss ALLEN has since told me, is sister to Madame LA FRAMBOISE, Mrs. D——'s friend She speaks very little English, but has more vivacity and ease, than any of them which I have seen.

Miss ALLEN appeared with great composure and firmness, though her countenance indicated, that it was not without an effort, that she did so. She now seems perfectly cheerful and happy. If I have tired your patience my dear mother, you must give me credit for wishing to amuse you, and to gratify a curiosity, which I know you feel, to learn something of a ceremony, which so few in our country has ever witnessed."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, May 17, 1811.

On Wednesday night last, about nine o'clock, the citizens of this town were alarmed by the cry of Fire; the flames issued out of a stable belonging to Mr. John Kelly, near the bank of the Monongahela between Market and Ferry streets; the whole building was enveloped in fire before the citizens could be collected and that quarter of the town threatened with utter destruction; fortunately, however, the night was remarkably calm which with the exertions of the people conquered the raging element, after several stables and other buildings were burnt—the dwelling houses were greatly injured in saving them from the flames, and much furniture destroyed.

Is it not the duty of the Town Council to take measures for supplying the town with the necessary apparatus for extinguishing fires? One half the people on Wednesday night were unemployed for want of buckets, &c.

The citizens are called on to adopt regulations for their government on such distressing occasions, so that their exertions may be put into immediate operation—the confusion and disorder at the late fire loudly calls for a measure of this kind, and we hope they will not wait for another opportunity to be aroused to their interest and preservation.

We noticed with great satisfaction the spirited exertions and activity of a number of young men, among whom was Mr. Samuel Caldwell, who is justly entitled to the thanks of the citizens.

Boston, April 27. —Col. Boyd. of the 4th U. S. regiment, has received orders to march to Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. He will take with him eight companies of infantry, one company of dragoons, and one of riflemen.

From the Lancaster Journal.

We have seen an account of the proceeding of the *electorial college* of the senate and house of representatives, wherein the democratic members of the two houses have saved the people the trouble of fixing upon any other governor than Simon Snyder. We perceive that the *election return* is signed by Pressly Carr Lane, speaker of the senate, and John Weber speaker of the house of representatives; but it has not quite the form of a legislative act. It would have been much better for the legislature to have passed it like other laws. Their "overwhelming majority," gave them full *power* to do as they pleased; and they might at once have made Simon the governor by *an express* law. If the majority of the two houses can meet in caucus and determine *who* shall be governor, there is not much difference between that and passing a law at once. The *effect* will be the same. The difference will only be in *form*; for I venture to say, that the poor creatures who call themselves democratic republicans, and yet can submit to the degrading dictation of their own servants—the men who call themselves republicans, and will permit their own creatures, the members of the legislature, to say *who* shall be their governor—the men calling themselves republicans, who can submit to this bold, impudent unconstitutional and ruinous assumption of power by their representatives—such men, I say, would not raise their heads against the measure, even if their democratic servants in the legislature should declare Simon Snyder, to be the governor by a solemn legislative act.

The men calling themselves democratic republicans, who can submit to give up their most inestimable privilege to a caucus of members of the legislature—can submit to any thing.

The law might have passed in some shape like the following.

WHEREAS it appears that the usual mode of electing a governor, triennially, is attended with considerable inconvenience to the good people of this state, and it is reasonable and just that they should be relieved from the trouble and difficulty of thinking and acting for themselves.

And whereas it appears that our good and worthy friend Simon Snyder is not only the fittest man in this commonwealth for governor, thereof; but he has, with true disinterested republicanism, appointed to office many members of our honorable houses and the expectation is that he will hereafter appoint many more.

And whereas it appears that the said Simon Snyder during his triennial period will only receive the sum of fifteen thousand nine-hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents, a sum by far too small to repay the wisdom, patriotism and liberality of such a wise, beneficient, and enlightened statesman as the aforesaid Simon Snyder.

And whereas it appears that the far-famed doctrine of rotation in office, is now found to be anti-republican;—is inconvenient, expensive and troublesome to the people; and ought to be exploded, so long as the true and genuine republicans maintain an "overwhelming mojority," and so long as the governor continues to appoint democratic members of the assembly to office.

Be it therefore enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Simon Snyder be and he is hereby declared and elected governor of the commonwealth for three years after the expiration of his present term of office—any law, constitution or usage to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

PRESSLEY CARR LANE,
Speaker of the Senate

JOHN WEBER,
Speaker of the house of Representatives.

Approved,

SIMON SNYDER,
Governor of the Commonwealth.

"*vox populi, vox Dei.*"

From the Salem Gazette, April 30.

Mr. PICKERING's ADDRESS,
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
No. VII.

Fellow-Citizens,

Some unexpected avocations have prevented so early a continuation of my addresses as I had contemplated. I now resume the consideration of the subjects which I proposed to discuss. In my second number, in stating the most prominent, I glanced at the evils which for some years our country has been afflicted; evils from which you have long been amused with hopes of relief; but which remain unabated; or rather have become more aggravated. Are they remediless! I trust not: for the remedy is in your own hands. But to apply it with effect, you must know their cause. To this also I have adverted; viewing those evils as originating chiefly in the unprincipled ambition of a few men, with Mr. Jefferson at their head. It is necessary that you should understand his character, in order rightly to estimate his public measures, into an approbation of which a great portion of the citizens of the United States have been beguiled.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

When Mr. Jefferson entered on the Presidency of the United States, he found them, by his own confession, "in the full tide of successful experiment." And you all know, that while the government was in his hands, this tide of national prosperity abated and towards the close of his presidency, and in the two years which have followed under his successor (pursuing the same system) it has fallen to the lowest ebb. Such is the fact.—— The principal cause will be found in Mr. Jefferson's ill-judged and deceitful policy; in which we are to expect no voluntary change under Mr. Madison, whose co-operation with his predecessor, was a pledge (Mr. Jefferson said) that he would persevere in the same system.

I had contemplated giving a detail, in the order in which they took a place, of the principal acts (so far as known to me) of Mr. Jefferson's public life; on which might be formed a just estimate of his merit; and from which the sinister policy which has governed him would appear. I shall however, not confine myself to this course; but anticipate some facts & conclusions, as circumstances may direct.

Mr. Jefferson's first claim to distinction seems to have been founded on the *Declaration of Independence*, of which he is reputed to be the writer. So much applause indeed, has been heaped upon him for his agency in the State Paper, that more merit could hardly have been ascribed to him, if instead of writing a *declaration*, he had been the *author* of the *independence* of the United States. The history of that declaration will show how slender is his claim to distinction for that performance.

The Journals of Congress present to us the following facts.

On the 7th of June, 1776, "certain resolutions respecting Independency were moved." They were considered the next day; and again on Monday the 10th. The first resolution was in these words:—— "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally disolved." The farther consideration of this resolution was postponed to the first day of July. But that no time might be lost, in case the Congress should then agree to the resolution, it was now resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare a *declaration* to the effect of that first resolution. And on the 11th of June, the appointment was made. The members chosen were Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Robert R. Livingston. And Mr. Jefferson being the first on the list of the committee, was of course the chairman. A particular policy governed the choice. In the early period of our revolution, it was deemed expedient, in very important questions, that Virginia should take the lead. Virginia was then the largest and most populous of the Colonies. Perhaps, too, it was expected that her going before would powerfully influence her neighbours to follow in her track. There might be other reasons. Such, however, was the fact; as I was once assured by the late Mr. Samuel Adams (then a member from Massachusetts) with a significance of countenance, in making the remark, which distinguished that wily politician. It was then, in pursuance of this policy, when the minds of the members of Congress generally were, by the actual state of things, and some previous proceedings, prepared for the Independence of the Colonies, that Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, moved "the resolutions respecting Independency;" and by the like concert (as I have understood) John Adams of Massachusetts seconded them.—— Mr. Lee would almost of course, have been the chairman of the committee, had not the dangerous sickness of some of his family called him home. In his absence the choice fell on his colleague, Mr. Jefferson.

It may seem too obvious to remark, that as in ordinary cases, so especially on this great question, the committee met, conferred, and freely communicated their ideas; some of them (as I have been informed) putting their thoughts on paper. Thus furnished with the ideas and views of the members of the committee, Mr. Jefferson was charged with preparing a draught of the declaration. And on the 28th of June, the Committee reported a draught to Congress. On the 1st of July it was taken into consideration, in connection with the resolution above recited. July 2d the resolutions were agreed to, and the declaration farther considered.—— On the 3d Congress continued the consideration of the declaration; and on the 4th of July agreed to A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; after striking out about one-third of the whole, as draughted by Mr Jefferson, and making various amendments and among others, introducing with a solemnity demanded by the occasion, their "appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions," and their "firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence."

I have called the declaration reported by the committee, "Mr. Jefferson's draught," because I have not learned that any material alterations were made in the committee; and because he so sensibly manifested his disappointment in Congress.—In a letter dated July 8, 1775, to an absent delegate, Mr Jefferson says—— "I inclose a copy of the declaration of independence as agreed to in the House [Congress] and also as originally framed. *You will judge whether it is better or worse from the critics.*" This letter, "& the copy of the declaration as originally framed," inclosed therein, both in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson, I have seen and copied.

Seeing such great alterations in the original draught were though necessary by Congress, some may ask, how it happened that so respectable a committee should agree to report it? My answer must be conjectural: That the other members of the Committee perceiving the chairman's fondness for his draught, consented to have it reported; relying on the necessary amendments in Congresss; and perhaps intending to suggest to some of their friends to move for such as they deemed expedient. Be this however, as it may, the large alterations and amendments above mentioned were actually made. In fact, the materials of which a declaration of independence might be composed were so abundant, the talent most requisite in the *compiler* would be that of just discrimination, a correct judgment, to reject minor considerations, and to avoid drawing out to too great a length such as were important; in order to present to the world, with dignity and force that great national act. And when we recollect the number of men eminently distinguished for talents, who were then members of Congress, and know that so large a portion of Mr. Jefferson's draught was sufficiently marked with imperfections. But in the parts retained, what new ideas are to be found? The natural and social rights of man are displayed by eminent English authors, with those writings the leading men of the day were conversant, and the rights of the colonists as Englishmen (and to maintain the latter, violated by the Parent State, was the sole cause and object of the revolution—) all these rights, I say, and their infringements, had been for years, the subjects of conversation, of discussion in news-papers and pamphlets, and pre-eminently in the General Congress of 1774 and 1775;—as is manifested in their various resolutions, and declarations, and eloquent letters and addresses. So that (as above suggested) the chief task of the compiler of the declaration of independence would consist in making, from these ample materials, a judicious and dignified selection.

The celebrated Mr. Locke had long before taught his countrymen, in England and her Colonies, what were their rights as men, and as subjects: that every just government was founded on the consent of the governed: that when the latter, instead of protection in their rights, experience oppression from their government they had a right to resist, to change its form, and introduce a new one. And to the objection, that this principle would produce mischief, as often as a turbulent spirit should desire the alteration of the government—Mr. Locke answers—"Till the mischief be grown general, and the ill designs of the rulers become visible, or their attempts sensible to the greater part,—the people who are more disposed to suffer than *right* themselves by resistance, are not apt to stir."—And Mr. Jefferson, in the declaration of independence, copying Mr. Locke's principles & ideas, says, in the like case, that "prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes: and accordingly, all experience has shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to *right* themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

Mr. Jefferson has never forgotten this idea, of the patient endurance with which a nation will submit to oppression, even from a government not "long established;" or he would not have ventured on the daring experiment of an unlimited embargo, and other similar oppressive & ruinous measures. But he had also learned with what facility a nation might be deceived. And so comformable was Mr. Jefferson's practice to this idea, it was manifested in so many of his acts, that *Deception* may be considered as the operative principle of his administration.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 27, 1811.

From the Boston Repertory.

Capt A. Denison, arrived at Stonington, in 37 days from Cayenne, has brought intelligence of an attempt having been made to effect a revolution there, which failed; the leaders were executed. The Intendant issued a proclamation, in French and Portuguese, after the insurrection was suppressed, of which the following is a translation:—

Inhabitants of Cayenne,

The 5th instant exhibited events, which though frequent where an armed force is found, are not the less abominable. A handful of wretches who dishonored the brave garrison who defends us, and who were supplied with every thing necessary to give satisfaction to a soldier, from a cause not developed, armed themselves and engaged in an insurrection. You were acquainted with the tumult, but had not time to apprehend the motive before it was suppressed. At the first order of the commandant, every one dispersed; his voice had the effect of lightening, which leaves scarcely an interval between the thunder and the ruin. At the same instant the august name of our greatly beloved prince and sovereign, resounded in the air with reiterated acclamations:—— You have admired the firmness and intelligence which dictated and directed the measures pursued, to the moment when a severe and just punishment, caused the blood of the malefactors to be shed for the satisfying of justice, and washing off the infamy with which they were covered

Generous people of Cayenne the government owes to you its sincere thanks; in the midst of your grief you have given us a great consolation by the tranquility which you preserved; you certainly confided in our protection, and justly; for whoever should attempt to rifle you of

your honor, your lives or your property would not succeed while an individual of us had breath. It is thus we know how to respect the honorable commission with which we are charged, and you merit it: continue then to pursue your avocations with tranquility.

Given at Cayenne, in our Hotel, the 10 of March, 1811.

(Signed) *Soao Sevarico Masiel ad Costa.*

From the Boston Centinel.

The Decrees "REVIVED" in France.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman of veracity and information, to a merantile house in this town.

"Your flag has never been treated with more rigour. The decrees of Berlin and Milan are re-established. There is a prohibition to admit any American vessel, or to suffer them to leave a French port, without a new order; it is also forbidden to speak to the Emperor upon any subject relating to Americans."

LATEST from ENGLAND.

By the ship Fanny, Capt. Burke, the editors of this Gazette have received London papers to the 26th of March—They contain the following interesting articles:

LONDON, March 25—Capt. Hope, aid de camp to Gen. Graham, arrived at 12 o'clock last night, at the office of the Earl of Liverpool, from Cadiz with despatches, dated Isle de Leon, the 5th instant.

The following is the official communication to the city.—

Downing Street, March 24, Midnight

MY LORD—Capt. Hope, Aid Camp to Lieut Gen Graham, is just arrived with the account of the glorious issue of an action fought on the 5th instant by the division under his command, against the army of Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions of Rufen and Laval. Gen. Graham's division marched from Pacifa on the 28th ult. on the 5th inst. after a night's march of 16 hours they arrived at the bridge of Harrosa, obout 4 miles to the southward of St. Peter river. A well conducted attack on the rear of the enemy's line, near St. Peter, by the vanguard of the Spanish army under Gen. Lardizable and had opened a communication with the Isle of Leon.—Lieut. Gen. Graham having received the directions of the Spanish Commander in Chief, to move down from the position of Barrosa to that of Torrede Barriage, received notice on the march, that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa. In this position a most desperate action took place, in which the enemy was completely repulsed, with the loss of an eagle and six pieces of cannon. The Gen of Divison Rufen and the Gen. of Brigade Rosseau, were wounded and taken. The Chief of the staff, Gen Belgrade, an Aidde Camp of Gen. Victor, one Col. nine Captains, and about 420 rank and file were made prisoners The field was covered with dead bodies of the enemy, and it was supposed that their loss amounted to about 3000 in killed and wounded.

The loss on the part of the British troops amount to two Captains, five Ensigns, and about 190 rank and file killed; five Lieut. Colonels, 1 Major, 14 Captains 26 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns and about 940 rank and file wounded. It appears that the enemy had about 8000 men engaged, and that the British with the Spaniards attached to them, amounted to 5000.

Lieut. Gen Graham, with the troops under his command, had crossed the St. Peter River, and re-entered the Isle of Leon. I have the honor, &c.

LIVERPOOL.

Our conjecture respecting the cause of the firing on the French coast, which was continued on Saturday was well founded; Bonaparte has got a son. We this morning received the following letter from Dover upon the subject:—

"By a vessel which arrived from Dunkirk this morning, I have learnt that Maria-Louisa has presented Bonaparte with a son and heir. The outward signs of rejoicing made by the French nation are excessive in the extreme, and can be beter conceived than described.

We shall to-morrow insert a translation of a letter from the original Latin into English, of the Roman Catholic Bishops of North America, to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland in answer to a letter addressed to the latter last February twelve month, upon the subject of the treatment of the present Pope by Bonaparte. This letter of the Roman Catholic Bishops of America will be read with much interest. We wish the public were also favoured with a copy of the letter of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops on the subject, as we are happy to find from the extracts which the American Roman Catholic Bishops have given of their letter, that the Irish Titular Bishops have given a pledge, that they will never submit to the authority of his jurisdiction of any Pope that Bonaparte may force upon their Church by fraud or violence, in the expected event of the death of the present pious, venerable and ill-treated head of their church.

A person who made his escape on Wednesday last from Antwerp, reports that the enemy had ready for sea fifteen ships of the line, manned chiefly by conscripts recently called out for the navy. On Tuesday pilots had been summoned on board for the purpose of taking the ships out.

March 23.

Some letters from the north continue to mention the probability of a war between Russia and France. As it will be a war of Bonaparte's own seeking, as he will chose his own time for begining it, we should pause a little before we consider such an event as a subject of rejoicing & congratulation.

Mr. Pinkney the American minister, has declined being present at the compliment intended him of a public dinner by the American merchants in London.

NEW-YORK, *May* 3.

The Election, which closed last evening, has resulted, in this city, in the complete success of correct principles. The Federal Republican Ticket for the Assembly obtained an average majority of 1300. We congratulate our friends on this honorable result.

FROM THE GLEANER.

From the Desk of poor Robert the Scribe.

"I will by and bye."

Zounds! sir, you may as well swear you'll never do it! I'm out of patience with these "by and bye" folks. "One hour of the present tense is worth a week in the future."

Why I know a batchelor as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accompliishment can render him; but he has been putting off the happy time, from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry "by and bye"—and "by and bye"—and he is still "resolving," and I fear "will die the same."

He that would gather the roses of matrimony should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and the thorns, why poor Robert says, put it off till September.—"Procrastination is the thief of time."

I made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremy Careless. When we put our horses in the stable, he took me to his barn floor to see some fine white wheat he just thrashed. I observed to him that one of the boards of the barn was near falling, and he had better nail it. 'I will by and bye,' said he. Things about the farm looked as though 'by and bye' folks lived there. Next morning the boys came running in with sad news. An unruly bull, had torn off the board:—All the cattle had supped and breakfasted on the white wheat, and old Brindle, the best cow in the drove, was foundered so that she died. Now two nails worth a penny—and five minutes of time would have saved the life of old Brindle, and the white wheat into the bargain.—'A stitch in time saves nine.'

Passing by my neighbour Nodwell's the other day I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and the early peas were shooting luxuriantly above the ground. 'It looks well'—said I, 'neighbour—there is a hole in your fence, which you had better mend, or the hogs will ruin your garden.'—'I will by and bye,' said he. Happening to go by there two days after, I was half deafened with the cry of—Who ee—who-ee—stu-boy—stu-boy.—A drove of hogs had come along, and while my neighbour was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence, and destroyed the labour of a week. 'Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to day'—poor Robert says.

Two or three Apprentices

WILL be taken to the Apothecary and Drug business. Boys from 12 to 16.—None need make application but those of respectable connections and steady habits.

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1811.

Broke into the inclosur eof the

subscriber, living one mile from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela road, a Sorrel HORSE, 13 or 14 hands high, all his feet white, and a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PATRICK JOYCE.

Pitt township, April 29, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situate in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in Cash, and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

May 14, 1811. tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

IN Alexander's District, Tracts No. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, situate on the waters of Big Sewickly, in Allegheny county, and No. 9, in M'Clean's District, on the Ohio river, in Beaver county. No. 94 has been leased these nine years, and is much improved, having 40 acres cleared and fenced, together with a number of apple and peach trees; the lease will expire next spring—These tracts are well timbered and watered, and there are several Mill seats with a sufficiency of water for a mill for six months in the year. For further particulars apply to JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, or to *Mr. MOIGAO*, at his Store in Market between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh, where he keeps an assortment of Goods suitable for the season.

May 11, 1811. 3m.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of June next, viz:—

Four Hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Jeremiah Wright, and by lands of Davis; by lands of Thomas Short, and by lands of the heirs of Adam Patterson. There are about fifty-five acres cleared, on which is erected one square log house and stable. The property of Samuel Vance and Robert Vance.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, *May* 13, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

Franklin Head, Market Street, Pittsburgh

Will publish early this Summer,

A German Almanack, for 1812.

Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh and will serve without any sensible variation for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky &c.

ALSO, for 1812,

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine ALMANACKS.

The merchants of the Western Country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or groce

May 15, 1811.

☞ The Ohio Patriot, New-Lisbon; Independent Press, New-Lancaster; Muskingum Messenger, Zanesville; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Liberty Hall, Cincinnati; and Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, are requested to insert the above 6 times.

Mary Woolard,

Respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced the

Blue-dyeing Business

in all its various branches, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where she solicits their custom, and flatters herself, that from the handsome manner which she will execute orders entrusted to her, and from her punctuality and attention, to merit the favours of the public.

Pittsburgh, *May* 14, 1811.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, living in Donegal township, Butler county, on the head waters of Buffaloe, a bright bay *MARE*, 12 or 13 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has a star and snip, both hind feet white, shod before with steel-toed shoes, no shoes behind, has a bell fastened round her neck with a double strap and buckle, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid on delivering said mare to *Jacob Mechling, Jr.* Esquire, Butler, or to the subscriber. FREDERICK WILE.

May 13, 1811.

Embargoed, 37,000 acres of land,

FOR want of purchasers, being situated in various parts of New-Connecticut, adjoining the waters of Lake Erie, Ashtabula, Chargrine, Conneought, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, next door to Woolman Gibson's.

JOHN M. AUSTIN, Agent.

sburgh, May 1, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the stable of Thomas Jones, on the Coal-Hill, on the night of the 8th inst. a bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and has her tail bob'd. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said Mare to the subscriber.

DAVID JONES.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1811.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

at their

BOOK-STORE,

in Wood-street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE lately received a pattern book of *Wall* or *Hanging Paper*, and *Bordering*, containing from two to three hundred specimens, from one of the most extensive factories in Philadelphia. Among these specimens, persons intending to paper rooms, halls or entries, can have an opportunity of selecting such as may please their fancy. In a few weeks an order will be forwarded to Philadelphia for such paper as customers shall wish to have early in the the season, and all orders at any time will be promptly attended to.

Patterson & Hopkins

Have lately engaged in their employment, Binders from Norfolk and New-York, who execute all kinds of work in *blank stationary* and *books*, as substantially, as elegantly, and as cheaply as they are done any where else in the United States; persons having old books and books in boards that need binding, can easily make trial whether this report be true, by leaving their books at the Store to be bound.

On hand at all times, a general assortment of the most *valuable* and *recent publications* in the United States, which they will sell at Philadelphia prices. Their *Blank Books* are also of the same quality and price, as in the large cities

*** Five Cents per lb. in trade, given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

N. B. The person who has the first vol. of the Scotch Minstrelsy, elegantly bound, on loan from R. Patterson, is requested to return it.

In the Pittsburgh Gazette of the

3d inst. a certain Frederick Myers has cautioned the public against the purchase of certain bonds given to me, alledging that there were liens on the property which I sold to him. &c.—The circumstance is exactly this; while owner of Wingfield mills I found it necessary to borrow a sum of money from the Pittsburgh Bank, and to secure my indorsers I gave them a mortgage of my property, and inter alia of Wingfield mills When I sold to Myers he was to take up my paper in Bank, which he did do, but the same indorsers were obliged to continue, and of course did not release their mortgage—the debt in Bank became Myers's debt and not mine, and it is he, and not me, who is to pay it.—The moment the money is paid to the Bank, the mortgage will be discharged. Myers's statement is incorrect, improper and unjust, I make this candid statement least the public should be unfavourably impressed against me on the occasion.

Mr. Myers may rely that I will make him pay the bonds according to law.

PETER DECLARY.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1811.

Newest Fashions.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that with some difficulty he has procured two excellent workmen, who have been but a short time from London, one of which was for several years a foreman in one of the most respectable shops in that city; and having brought with them the newest fashions, he is happy to inform his friends and an indulgent public, that those who are pleased to favor him with orders, without any of those bombastical boastings of a superior knowledge in the branch, shall have their work executed in a masterly stile, and in the newest London fashions; these, added to the dispatch in which he performs his work, and his moderate charges, he hopes to obtain a portion of public patronage and give general satisfaction.

ISAAC ROBERTS,

in Third Street, opposite Kirwin's Cotton Factory.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1811,

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have taken into partnership Mr. *Stephen Barlow*—their business will in future be carried on under the firm of *Barlow, Foster & Co*—All persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM B FOSTER & Co.

Barlow, Foster & Co.

Have just received a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present season,

which they are enabled to sell low for cash or approved country produce, in Market Street, next door to the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 1, 1811. 6t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a Mill, together with 30 acres of Land, situate on Chartiers creek, in Allegheny county, from Peter Declary, in part consideration of which I gave him three bonds, each for 228 dollars and 20 cents; and whereas it appears that there are certain liens on said property, and that said Declary cannot make me a clear title, agreeable to contract, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

FREDERICK MYERS.

April 30, 1811.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	389	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233. Arch-street, Philadelphia.

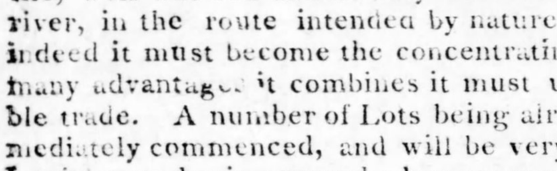
May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celbrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

PREARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON of Edinburgh



CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to female at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Dr. Dyott's
Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia.
(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

The Restorative Dentrifice.
(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE
MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.
TAKE NOTICE,
That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the fallacious aid of those mineral snbstances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondriac and Hysteric complaints, Strainguary, Gravil Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)
TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pusties are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)
TAKE NOTICE

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed, that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date. —

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

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Just Received
and for sale
by the Subscriber 100 Bushels Clean *HEMP SEED.*

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1811